

partially meet the labor problem, which is the most serious one now confronting the country.

Persons able and willing to engage as agricultural laborers can secure employment on the plantations here, at wages of \$18 a month, with free wood, water, lodgings, and medical attendance both for the laborer and his family, and, as a rule, sufficient land on which to raise vegetables for their own use.

No. 7.—COFFEE.

The cultivation of coffee is rapidly increasing. This crop will eventually rival sugar in amount and value, as there are large areas of yet unoccupied land not available for sugar but peculiarly adapted to coffee. This product is the hope of the country as it can be produced profitably by farmers with small capital. Unless a man is particularly vigorous and in earnest he should not attempt to start a coffee plantation, without some capital, say \$5000 at least, as the trees take three years to mature. The work is practically the same as that on a fruit farm in the United States, and is eminently suited to a man with large family, as children make as good pickers as adults.

The Hawaiian coffee is of a high grade. The present wholesale price of Rio coffee for instance is ranging in the vicinity of 5 cents a pound. The following quotation of the market price of Hawaiian coffee in the San Francisco market shows its standing in the open market.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Since our last circular of July 27th, arrivals of Hawaiian coffee have amounted to 407 bags and with sales of 778 bags. Stocks today in first hands amount to 1,924 bags.

Since annexation has been accomplished, we anticipate that, from reasons of patriotism and the wish of those hitherto uninformed to see the coffee that is produced by the new territory, there will be quite a demand for trial lots of Hawaiian coffees and we have already had inquiries from eastern cities for samples of our stocks, and we hope liberal sales will result.

76 bags	.....	@18½c
68 bags	.....	@18 c
80 bags	.....	@17½c
14 bags	.....	@17 c
45 bags	.....	@16½c
44 bags	.....	@16 c
453 bags	.....	@14½c
Fancy washed Hawaiian	.....	@17½c
Good washed Hawaiian	.....	@17 c
Good half-washed Hawaiian	.....	@15 c

OTIS, McALLISTER & CO."

The principal present drawback to engaging in the coffee business is that most of the coffee lands owned by the Government are in rough or jungle country with poor roads, and are as yet unsurveyed.

The laying out and construction of roads to them and surveying these, fit for settlement, is now being carried on by the Government but somewhat slowly, so that persons coming here with the expectation of buying Government land will be unable to secure it for several months to come.

A statement by the Government Land Agent, printed elsewhere herewith, is referred to for more detailed information upon this point.

Some lands suitable for coffee culture can be obtained from private owners.

Reference is made to advertisement of land agents for information upon this subject.



GROWING BANANAS.

No. 8.—BANANAS AND PINE-APPLES.

The principal supply of these fruits consumed on the Pacific Coast comes from Hawaii. It is a growing trade.

If regular steam communication can be established with the Washington and Oregon ports the business can be very largely increased as there is now practically no export to those States, the cost of transportation from San Francisco north being practically prohibitory.

Such steam communication will also open up markets for such fruits along the lines of the northern roads as far east as Minneapolis.

The local market is so limited that the foreign market alone must be looked to for consumption of these products.

The preserving of pine-apples has been demonstrated to be a success and a well equipped pine-apple canning plant situated near Honolulu has had no difficulty in disposing of all its output.

The main difficulty heretofore has been the heavy duty im-

posed by the United States upon both the fresh and preserved article. As soon as Congress extends the United States Customs Laws to Hawaii, these products will have free entry to the United States which should assure it a profitable future if the same intelligence is applied thereto that has been applied to the fruit industry in California.

No. 9.—RICE.

Is the second industry of the country. It is raised entirely by Chinese. It grows in water and requires hand labor throughout its cultivation and harvesting.

Practically all the land suitable for its cultivation is already in use.

OTHER TROPICAL FRUITS.

Other tropical fruits that grow well in Hawaii are oranges, limes, alligator pears or avocados, guavas, mangoes, and grapes.

The United States tariff has heretofore prevented the export of these fruits either green or preserved, but with a fair market on the Pacific Coast it only needs applied energy in Hawaii to create a suitable trade in these products.

Nearly all of the vegetables do well here. As vegetables grow practically all the year round in Hawaii and the season for grapes and oranges is about two months earlier than it is in California, there is no reason why a considerable trade in these products should not be developed. All that is required to do so is more frequent steam communication with San Francisco, which will come in due time.

No. 10.—MINERALS—COAL.

With the exception of some iron, which is not in available shape for use, there are practically no minerals in Hawaii, nor is there any coal.

All coal is imported from the Puget Sound country and Australia. Its price in cargo lots is from \$6 to \$8 a ton. At retail, delivered, \$12 to \$14 a ton.

No. 11.—LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Islands produce some furniture woods but no pines or cedars, and all lumber for building purposes is imported from Puget Sound.

The price of rough North West pine lumber is from \$20 to \$24 per M.

A fine building stone of lava rock is available and quarried practically all over the country.

No clay has yet been found which makes first class brick. All brick is imported from California.

The business portion of Honolulu is built of brick and stone; all other buildings are wood, except the roofs which are, as a rule, of corrugated iron.

No. 12.—MANUFACTURES.

The chief manufactory is an iron works in Honolulu, principally devoted to making and repairing sugar machinery. It is fully equipped for this purpose and employs in the vicinity of 200 men. The only other manufactories are several planing mills, carriage and wagon factories, furniture manufactories, etc., which do not employ more than from a dozen to 20 or 30 men each.

Nearly all manufactured products are imported.

No. 13.—EDUCATION.

There is a highly organized system of free public schools, and a high school in Honolulu, modeled on that of the United States, in which the English language is taught. There are also a number of private boarding schools, and schools ranking with high schools in the United States.

The public school year is eight months, and all children between six and fourteen years of age are compelled, if physically able, to attend school.

Nearly all the Hawaiian born population of all nationalities can read and write English. The number of schools in 1897 was 192; number of teachers 507; number of scholars 14,522.

The public schools are under the control of an unpaid board of five persons, appointed by the President.

The Constitution prohibits the appropriation of public funds for sectarian or private schools.

The public expenditure for schools during 1896-7 was \$454,471.

The school year begins in September.

Appointments for positions in the public schools are made by the Board of Education. All applications for positions as teachers in the public schools should be made to the Board.

Other things being equal, preference is given by the Board to teachers resident in the country. As all the positions are now filled and there are many applications on file there is but little opportunity for securing employment in the public schools.

No. 14.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES—CURRENCY—EXCHANGE.

The financial status of the Territory is strong. The country is self-supporting, solvent and prosperous.

FINANCIAL STATUS JANUARY 1, 1898.

Receipts.	
The current cash on hand January 1, 1896, was...	\$ 22,496 30
The current revenue for 1896-7, was:	
From customs	1,365,388 87
From postoffice	1,458,547 83
Internal revenue	1,340,211 97
Total current revenue for 1896-7	\$4,186,644 97
Expenditures.	
The current expenditures for 1896-7 were:	
General expenses	\$3,330,523 80
Interest on all loans	479,951 71
Matured bonds paid	18,190 00
Total current expense for 1896-7	\$3,828,575 51
Cash on hand December 31, 1897	358,069 46
	\$4,186,644 97

W. R. CASTLE,

Real Estate and Investments

Land in Honolulu for Investments,
Land on Oahu for Agriculture, etc.,
Land on Hawaii for Coffee, etc.,
Land on Molokai for Sugar, etc.,
Land on Maui for Pasture, etc.,
Land in Hilo for Homes,
Lands in Valleys and on Hills,
Lands in any Location,
Lands in any Quantity,
Lands of any Value.

Intending Purchasers will do well to call and see my list of Properties.

W. R. CASTLE,

Merchant Street, - - - Honolulu, - - - Opp. Post Office

Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, Limited...

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$30,000.

Makes a Specialty of Hawaiian Securities and Real Estate Correspondence Solicited.

G. R. Carter, Manager,

References: Welch & Co., San Francisco; Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

R. C. A. Peterson

Real Estate Broker,
Financial Agent,
Stock and Bond Broker,
Loans Placed and Negotiated,
Custom House Broker,
Notary Public.

Broker and Agent

Coffee Lands: Districts of Kona, Puna and Oloa.
Agricultural Lands on Islands of Hawaii, Oahu, and Molokai.
Business and Resident Property, Honolulu and Hilo.
Houses and Lands for Sale, Lease or Rent.
Correspondence Solicited.

P. O. Box 365.

Honolulu, H. I.

WM. A. LOVE,

STOCK BROKER

Member of Honolulu Stock Exchange

STOCK, BONDS, AND OTHER ISLAND SECURITIES

Correspondence Solicited

Honolulu, H. I.

Wilder's Steamship Company's Time Table

C. L. Wight, Pres. S. B. Rose, Sec.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Supt.

STEAMER KINAU,

Clarke, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihau and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday.
Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 8 o'clock p.m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihau the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day; arriving at Honolulu Sunday a.m.
Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

STEAMER CLAUDINE,

Cameron, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p.m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Niihau, Kauai, on second trip of each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p.m. on day of sailing.
This Company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers, without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live Stock only at owner's risk.
This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.
Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.
All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the Purser of the Company.
Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.